LYNCHBURG, Nov. 1, 1854.

From an examination of Mr. Tobias's Glasses, and from his observations and remarks, am constant that he is a billion of the control of the learning of the l

NORFOLK, VA., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystalike, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. Sinkins, M. D.

Mr. J. Tobias.

J. J. BLACKFORD, M. D.

owing hate sliet of

VOL. I. out out the state of which

TO ALL THATVALUETHEIR SIGHT.

2, Clube \$1 50 per

the Assertion public, but I shall conclu-

state. Feeral, and municipal offices or government employment. In preference to all others: sverteless, at a Passons bors of American parents residing amporarily, abroad, should be entitled to all the lights of native-born citizans; but.

This No person should be selected for political action; (whether of native or foreign birth.) who ecognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any toreign prince, potentiate or power, or who reduces to recognise the Federal and State constitutions (each within it appears) as paramonn of all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th: The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and frahemal good will, between the clusters of the several States, and this end, non-intervention by each State with the anists of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the light of the native-pore and saturalized citizens of the United States, paramently residing in any Territory the eof, to have their constitution and laws, and to r guitate their constitution and laws, and to r guitate their constitution and laws, and to require their constitution and laws, and to require the residing in any Territory the eof, to have their constitution and laws, and to require the residing the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. Provided allows, that none but those who are citizens of the constitution, or in the enactment of a set of the constitution, or in the enactment of a set of the constitution, or in the enactment of a set of the constitution, or in the enactment of a set of the constitution, or in the enactment of a set of the constitution, or in the enactment of a set of the constitution of the principle that no state of the constitution, or in the enactment of a set of the constitution of the principle that no state of the constitution of the principle that no state of the constitution of the principle that the remodeler provided for, in indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter,

land, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution:

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor;)

"Having suffered for many years past with weak-ness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of To-bias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hesitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these less shan any we had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without meaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office." sdicial authority.
see and open discussion of all political abraced in our platform.

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At 8 b. m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay

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4 a. m. Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arrive Western Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 Torthwestern Mait closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at

Northwestern Mait closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m., and arrives at 1 p. m., and arrives at 1 p. m., and arrives at 1 p. m. and arrives at 1 p. m. and arrives at 1 p. m. and 2 p. m. arrives at 1 p. m. and 2 p. m. arrives at 1 p. m. and 2 p. m. arrives at 1 p. m. and 2 p. m. arrives at 1 p. m. and 2 p. m. arrives at 2 p. m. and 2 p. m. Rockville Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 s. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

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w Telegraph, National Hotel. To New Or-Alexandris, Richmond, Augusta and Mo-latermediate points, including all the sen-

cities.

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Innumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest case and comfort from his glasses.

Whamseron, N. C., June 16, 1854.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has saited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and near sight. My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which berth required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

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DENTS | PORTRY, APHORISMS, &c., &c.

Sia: The pair of speciacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, England, and she United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

Respectfully yours, Chas. Caldwell, Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky. THE MARCH NUMBER. Washington, Aug. 8, 1855.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr.

Tebias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several months, and find them excellent.

EDWAD STURMS.

Of Department of State.

THE MARCH NUMBER.

The March number of the "Book and Journal" commences a New Series of "Sermons for the People." Of the former series, Five Editions have been issued, and it is hoped that the New Series will prove worthy of still more extensive circulation. Subscriptions are coming in constantly.

The Subject of the New series is, "The Peerless Magnificence of the Word of God; or, the Supremacy of the Bible, as the only Sensible, Infallible, and Divine Authority on Earth." The Text is—"Thou hast magnified Thy word above all Thy name."—Ps. exxxviii, 2. The Design is to assert and maintain the distinctive character of the Bible, as, from beginning to end, the Book of Christ, and, as such, the Mediatorial Law of the World.

In a word, the "Book and Journal" is designed to be

PETERSBURG, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacles which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him is that he is skillul in the proparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitted by such aid.

J. F. Mar.

See for more testimonials, the Evening Star.

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This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, eighteen additional high, airy lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be fitted up for a gymnasium for the young ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

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RETURNING MY SINCERE THANKS TO MY friends and the public, for their very liberal patronage, I will take this opportunity to inform all, that from the 1st day of August, 1867, I have closed my books entirely, and nothing more can be charged under any circumstances; my object in so doing is to enable me to sell at smaller profits, and offer greater inducements to purchasers.

enable me to sell at smaller profits, and ofter greater inducements to purchasers.

I would most respectfully solicit a call from all, as I can confidently assert, from the recent large purchases I have made, my stock is decidedly larger, cheaper, and better than it has ever been before; and by selling for cash alone, I believe I can make it a saving to all to give me a call before purchasing.

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old if No. 54 Gold Street, New York

of behind NIGHT.

BY BENRY W. LONGFELLOW. The day is done, and the darkness Falls from the wings of night, As a feather is wafted down ward from an eagle in his flight

I see the lights of the village Glean through the rain and the mist, And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me, That my soul cannot resist—

A feeling of sadness and longing, That is not akin to pain, And resembles sorrow only As the mist resembles the rain,

Come, read to me some poem, Some simple and heartfelt lay, That shall soothe this restless feelin And banish the thoughts of day.

Not from the grand old masters, Not from the bards sublime, Whose distant footsteps echo Through the corridors of time.

For, like the strains of martial music, Their mighty thoughts suggest Life's endless toil and endeavor; And to night I long for rest.

Read from some humble poet,
 Whose songs gush from his heart,
 As showers from the clouds of summ
 Or tears from the eyelids start.

Who, through long days of labor, And nights devoid of ease, Still heard in his sont the music Of wonderful melodies.

Such songs have power to quiet The restless pulse of care, And comes like the benediction That follows after prayer.

Then read from the treasured volume,
The poem of thy choice,
And lend to the rhyme of the poet
The beauty of thy voice.

And the night shall be filled with music, And the cares that infest the day Shall fold up their tents, like the Arabs, And as silently steal away.

SMILES.

Fair is the smile of a beautiful girl,
When the light of love in her eye is beaming,
And fairer the smile a young mother gives
In answer to that of her infant dreaming.

tained a profound silence. He appeared to be angaged most of the time writing. To a common observer, he seemed to be reckless of averything around him, but nothing, not the slightest incident, escaped him. The fourth day of the struggle had now commenced. Mr. Hugh H. Garland, the Clerk, was directed to call the roll again.

He commenced with Maine, as was usual in those days, and was proceeding towards New Jersey. I turned and saw that Mc. Adams was ready to get the floor at the earliest period possible, as soon as that State was called. His keen eye was riveted on the Clerk; his hands clasped the front edge of his desk, where he always placed them to assist him in rising.

New Jersey! ejaculated Mr. Hugh H. Garland, and the Clerk has to repeat that

Mr. Adams sprang to the floor! tained a profound silence. He appeared to be en

Mr. Adams sprang to the floor!

I rise to interrupt the Clerk, was his first ejeculation.

Silence, silence, resounded shrough the hall; hear him—hear him! Hear what he has to say; hear John Quincy Adams! was the unanimous ejeculation on all sides.

In an instant the most profound silence reigned throughout the hall, and overy eye was riveted on the venerable member from Massachusetts. He paused for a moment; and having giving Mr. Garland a withering look, he proceeded to address the House:

"It was not my intention," said he, "to take any part in these extraordinary proceedings. I had hoped that this House would succeed in organizing itself, that a Speaker and Clerk would be elected, and that the ordinary business of legislation would be progressed in. This is not the time or place to discuss the merits of the conflicting claimants for seats from New Jersey; that subject belongs to the House of Representatives, which by the Constitution, is made the ultimate arbiter of the qualification of its members. But what a spectacle we here present! We degrade and disgrace our constituents and the country. We do not and cannot organize, and why? Because the Clerk of this House, the mere Clerk, whom we create, whom we employ, and whose existence depends upon our will, usurps the throne, and sets us, the Representatives, the vicegarents of the whole American people, at defiance, and holds us in contempt! And what is this Clerk of yours? Is he to suspend, by his mere negative, the functions of Government, and put an end to this Congress? He refuses to call the roll! It is in your power to compell bim to call the roll! It is in your power to compell bim to call the roll! It is not to the voluntarily. (Here call the roll! It is in your power to compel him to call it, if he will not do it voluntarily. (Here he was interrupted by a member, who said that he was authorized to say that compulsion could not reach the Clerk, who avowed that he would resign

reach the Clerk, who avowed that he would resign rather than call the State of New Jersey.) Well, sir, then let him resign, continued Mr. Adams, and we may possibly discover some way by which we can get along without the aid of his all powerful talent, learning and genius. If we cannot organize in any other way—if this Clerk of yours will not consent to our discharging the trusts confided to us by our constituents, then let us imitate the example of the Virginis House of Burgesses, which when the colonial Governor Diawiddie ordered it to disperse, refused to obey the insulting mandate, and like the men——"

The multitude could not retain or repress their enthusiasm any longer, but saluted the cloquent and indignant speaker, and intercepted him with loud and deafening cheers, which seemed to shake the Capitol to its centre. The turnoit, the darkness, the very chaos of anarchy, which had, for

ness, the very chaos of anarchy, which had, for three successive days, pervaded the American Congress, was dispelled by the magic and talis-manic eloquence of a single man; and once more the wheels of Government and of Legislation were

Having, by this powerful appeal, brought the yet unorganized assembly to a perception of its hazardous position, he submitted a motion requiring the Clerk to proceed to call the roll. This and similar motions had already been made by other members. The difficulty was, the acting Clerk declined to entertain them. Accordingly, Mr. Adams was immediately interrupted by a burst of voices demanding how shall the question be pat? Who will put the question? The voice of Mr. Adams was heard above the tumult—"I intend to put the question myself?" That word brought order out of chaos. There was the master mind.

As soon as the multitude had recovered itself.

As soon as the multitude had recovered itself, and the excitement of irrepressible enthusiasm had abated, Mr. Robert Barnwell Rhett, of South

No," for one universal, dealeding by teaching to the nomination.

Hereupon, it was moved and ordered that Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, and Robert Barawell Rhett, conduct John Quincy Adams to the chair.

Well did Mr. Wise, of Virginia, say, "Sir, I regard it as the proudest hour of my life; and if when you shall be gathered to your fathers, I when you shall be gathered to your fathers, I were asked to select words which is my judgment are best calculated to give at once the character of the man, I would inscribe upon his tomb this sentence: "I will put the question myself."

Brighter Skies.

Brighter Skies.

There was much better feeling in our mercantile circles yesterday—not so much from any apparent ease in money affirs more than there was last week, but rather because when men look around them and see how few have fallen from the ranks compared with the great remainder, they take courage and determine to press on. We even hear people talk about business and encouraging prospects in the future—and not very far off—who, a few days since, could think of nothing but money. There is a great deal more confidence in Fair is the smile of a beautiful grit,
When the light of love in her eye is beaming,
And fairer the smile a roung mother gives.
In answer to that of her infant draming.

Fair, too, is the gallant hero's smile,
When to his cars the shouts of victory come,
And dairer is, that of a little child
When it gleezomely welcomes its father houe.
And oh! how fair, after an evening storm,
The smile of the sun on the hill-side lying
But more beautiful, far, than all of these
Is a trançuit smile of a Christian dying.

From Emerson's Magazine.

Fr

not even for duties on imports. Before the first day of November there will be more gold in the fusion and disorder in prospect.

The fourth day opened, and still confusion was triumphant. Mr. Adams, from the beginning of this scene of confusion and anarchy had main-most nothing locked up in the sub-treasury. WASHINGTON, OCTORBRUE, 1807.

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PROTES OF ABVERTISING

Five lines or less, one insertion, twenty-cents; ea ditional line Five cents. Each additional insertion

A Bir or Researce.—Fon years age a young Englishman ran away from London, where he was highly connected, came down to Inverpool, took a ship that was up for New Orleans, and in due course of time landed in this city with a light heart in his breast and between one and two hundred pounds of Bank of Kenfind notes in his pocket. He had been a matter with letter of himpooket. He had been a matter with letters of introduction to respectable parties in this city, and by this means he soon formed the acquaintance of a young lady who, by the death of her father, had just been left sole herest to a large estate. A warm attachment soon sprung up between the two and our young Englishman one fine day made the lady a formal tender of his hand and heart. The answer he received was the following: I leve you and will marry you, but only on these conditions, and these only—1st, you must stop drinking; 24, you must pay your debts; 2d, you have squandered one fortune, you must set to work and make another. The lover entreated, but the lady was inexcepted. Just, from the gold lever broke out, and our bers determined, without loss of time, to try his fortune on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. He sat down wrote a letter to the lady, in which he announced his determination; assured her of his unafterable affection, and begged her to be faithful to him, and without further adies started for New York and took ship for San Francisco, via the cape. In California he led for some time a wandering, dissolnte life, and finally joined the unfortunate expedition which Raousset de Boulbon fitted out for the conquest of Sopora. It was known that he was among the few who escaped to tell the fate of their heroic leader, but nothing further was heard of him or his whereabouts until last Saturday, when a friend of his in this city received a telegraphic despatch from him, stating that he was among the fifty persons saved from the Central America and brought into market by the barque Ellen. The despatch firsther stated that the will manarried, and i

Baltimore.
We find the following in the Baltimore Clipper: Fortunately for the character of our city, su-thentic documents demonstrate, that Baltimore, moral and peaceable demeanor, and in all that makes life and property secure, stands superior to any other large city of the Union.

COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL STATISTICS. Convergence of the Marshals of Baltimore and Philadelphia, for the year ending December 31, 1856.

Relative population Baltimore. 1.
Relative population Philadelphia 241

Baltimore. Phila.

Notwithstanding Philadelphia shows an excess of over 50 per cent. in its criminal records for 1856, it appears to be improving, inasmuch as there turns for 1855, show the arrests for that year year to be 38,657, of which 28,187 were foreigners. This, as the report says, is "exclusive of arrests made by ward officers."

These statistics exhibit a fact which should be particularly noted, as tending to show the characters of foreigners now in this country—and we should have been pleased had the period of their arrival here been designated, as we are confident that three-fourths of those who have been arrested for criminal acts, have not been residents of the United States for more than ten years. It seems that of 38,657 arrests made in Philadelphia for the year 1855, 28,187 were foreigners; and yet these are designated the "better citizens" by the foreign press of the country, which is earnestly engaged in the work of establishing them as our rulers. In this dirty and anti-patriot labor, no one is more industriously engaged than the foreign organ of this city. But this is perfectly natural, for the party to which that party is attached is mainly composed of foreigners, without whose aid it could not stand a day.

composed of foreigners, without whose aid it could not stand a day.

Glass Milk Pans.—A farmer in Akron, Ohio, has been experimenting with milk in glass pans. He says: 'Hook the milk of the same cow, milked it the same time and divided it equally, putting half in a glass pan and half in a tin pan and placed them side by side. In the first twenty-four hours, were two thunder showers; and at the end of that time the milk in the tin pan was sour: that in the glass pan was sweet and good. At the end of twelve hours more that in the tin pan was thick clabber, and that in the glass began to turn. From this I believe glass pans will preserve milk one-third longer than tin pans.' We believe farmers are beginning to find this out, as we have heard of a number who were introducing glass instead of tin. We who were introducing glass instead of tin. We have referred to the superiority of glass over tin for dairy purposes, several times within the last

An Albany paper says that a populous village in the interior of this State, on the regular market day, was thronged with farmers' teams with grain, potatoes, apples, &c., but not a sale could be made. Not on account of any disagreement as to price, but because the storekeepers had no convertible currency. And, as we understand, for the first time within the recollection of the inhabitants, the farmers refused to store their produce, so utterly distrustly were they. Every article of produce offered was taken home.

Advices from Albany show immense arrivals of grain at the lake ports. As navigation is usually elosed about the middle of November, there seems to be great industry in pushing produce to market. Prices continue to decline under the abundance and the derangement of money matters.

they only Epiraph on a Physician, and These too Hac sub humo, per quem tot jacuere, jacet. 19 chie Which may be thus given in English :

A grave for him is here provided Thro' whom so many of us he dead.

men will no CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY (AUgust 3d) entered into partnership in the House Carpenters and Joiners business, and having erected a new and commedious shop in the rear of JACK-SON HALL, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets, are prepared to contract for and perform all work in their line of business, either in city or country, with which their friends or the public may favor them, on accommodating terms with promptness and despatch. They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

GEORGE W. GARRETT & CO.

They have several houses and lots for sale in different parts of the city on accommodating terms.

G. W. GARRETT & CO.

J. M. BURKE,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER. No. 607, Seventh street, Island, Washington

City, D. C.
P. S. -Repairing done in the most stantial style.